

smooth and the very large taper-pointed leaves with the midrib pubescent both above and below, usually densely so even in late summer. Many leaves in my specimens are over six inches long.

Thus one more high northern plant is added to the Flora of the United States by its occurrence in the valley of the St. John river within our border.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

A NEW STATION FOR *LACTUCA MORSSII*. — Among a number of specimens of *Lactuca leucophaea*, Gray, which I collected in Middleboro, Mass., on Aug. 18, 1901, there was one which, on examination, proved to have fruit unlike that of the others. This specimen has been identified at the Gray Herbarium as *L. Morssii*, Robinson. The plants came from a rather low place by the roadside, near a brook. Except for the fruit, there was no apparent difference between the species. This station extends the range of *L. Morssii* by about twenty miles, and is at least ten miles from the nearest salt water. — JOHN MURDOCH, JR., Roxbury, Massachusetts.

THE TRUE LYCOPODIUM COMPLANATUM AND ITS COMMON AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVE.

M. L. FERNALD.

IN August, 1901, while studying the forms of *Lycopodium sabinaefolium* and *sitchense* on a northern hillside at Fort Kent, Maine, Mr. E. F. Williams called the attention of Dr. B. L. Robinson and the writer to a peculiar coarse plant with more or less glaucous branches. This plant which at first sight suggested a large glaucous form of *L. sabinaefolium* was seen upon examination to differ strikingly from that species in its broad branches with flat under surface. In this character the plant was like the common *L. complanatum* of the Eastern States. But unlike the well-known eastern *L. complanatum*, which occurred near by, the coarser glaucous plant quite lacked the compact fan-like habit of the sterile branches, while the longer loosely ascending branches were less forked, and the shorter mostly simple peduncles bore solitary simple or slightly forked strobiles